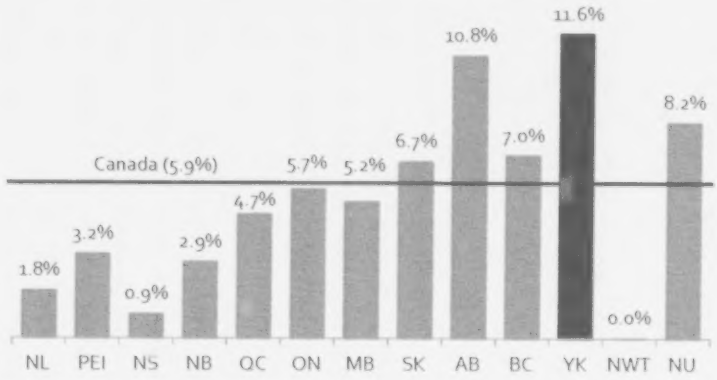
Yukon Bureau of Statistics

2011 Census

Highlights

- Between 2006 and 2011, Yukon's population grew by 11.6%, almost double the growth rate between 2001 and 2006, when it grew by 5.9%. This was the highest of any province or territory.
- In 2011, more than three-quarters (76.8%) of Yukon's population lived in the Whitehorse area.
- There were 9,335 census families in Yukon in 2011; 79.5% of which were couple-families, and 20.5% were lone-parent families.
- Of the population aged 15 and over, 54.4% were either married (37.6%) or living with a common-law partner (16.8%).
- Among the couple families, 49.4% were with children, while 50.7% were without children at home.
- Of couples with children under 25 at home, 84.2% were intact families (all the children were the biological or adopted children of both parents), while 15.8% were step-families.

Percentage Change in Population between 2006 and 2011



- In total, there were 14,115 private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Yukon, up 11.9% from 2006. This was the highest rate of growth among the provinces and territories.
- Single-detached houses were the most common type of occupied private dwelling in Yukon, representing 64.9% of all dwellings.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of collective dwellings in Yukon decreased by 40, or 32.0%, the highest rate of decline among the provinces and territories. Over the same period, the proportion of the Yukon population living in collective dwellings decreased by 0.2 percentage points, from 1.8% of the total population in 2001 to 1.6% in 2011.
- There were more one-person households (4,330) in Yukon in 2011 than couple households with children (3,260).
- The average household size in Yukon was 2.4 persons in 2011, compared to the national average of 2.5 persons.
- Almost all (99.7%) of Yukoners reported being able to converse in at least one of Canada's official languages.
- At 13.1%, Yukon had the third-highest rate of bilingualism (knowledge of English and French) in Canada, behind only Quebec (42.6%) and New Brunswick (33.2%).

Other Census Information

- The Canadian Population in 2011: Population Counts and Growth: http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-310-x/98-310-x2011001-eng.cfm
- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/wMNBsN
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: http://bit.ly/wnuhw3
- Visual Census - a visual representation of changes in demography over historical census years: http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/vc-rv/index.cfm?Lang=eng

Historical Population Changes

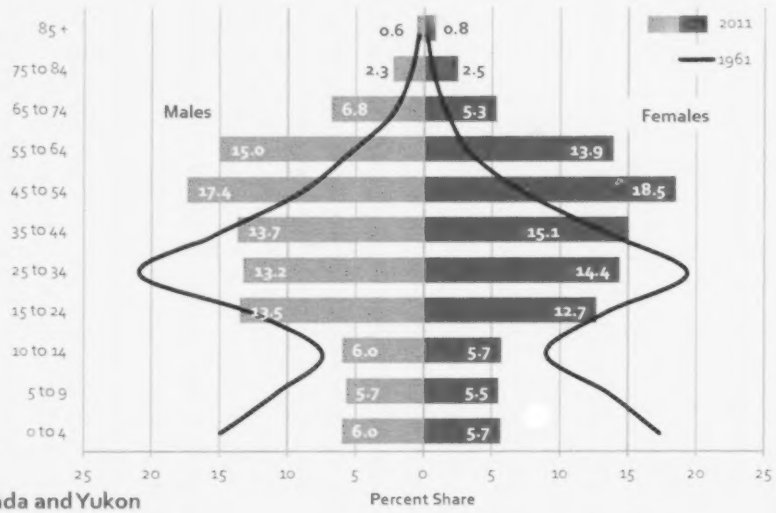
Historical Population Changes, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1961, 2006 and 2011

	Population			% Change		% of nat'l
	2011	2006	1961	2006 to 2011	1961 to 2011	pop. in 2011
Canada	33,476,690	31,612,895	18,238,247	5.9%	83.6%	100.00
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,535	505,465	457,853	1.8%	12.4%	1.54
Prince Edward Island	140,205	135,850	104,629	3.2%	34.0%	0.42
Nova Scotia	921,730	913,460	737,007	0.9%	25.1%	2.75
New Brunswick	751,170	729,995	597,936	2.9%	25.6%	2.24
Quebec	7,903,005	7,546,130	5,259,211	4.7%	50.3%	23.61
Ontario	12,851,820	12,160,285	6,236,092	5.7%	106.1%	38.39
Manitoba	1,208,270	1,148,400	921,686	5.2%	31.1%	3.61
Saskatchewan	1,033,380	968,155	925,181	6.7%	11.7%	3.09
Alberta	3,645,260	3,290,350	1,331,944	10.8%	173.7%	10.89
British Columbia	4,400,060	4,113,485	1,629,082	7.0%	170.1%	13.14
Northwest Territories[1]	41,465	41,460	22,998	0.0%	80.3%	0.12
Nunavut	31,905	29,475	..	8.2%	...	0.10
Yukon	**33,900**	**30,370**	**14,628**	**11.6%**	**131.7%**	**0.10**

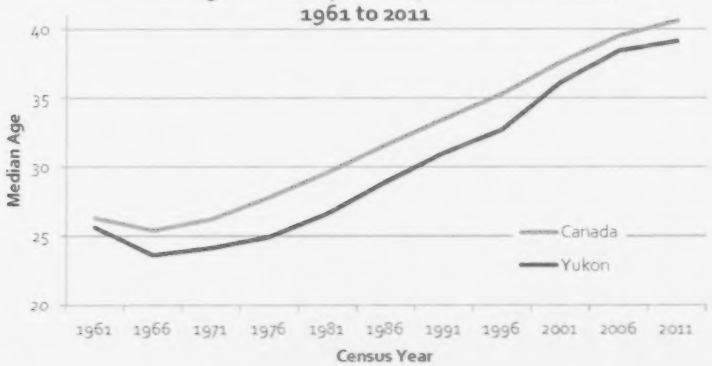
[1] Prior to its creation as a territory on April 1, 1999, Nunavut was part of the Northwest Territories.

- In 2011, the enumerated population of Yukon was 33,900. This represents a population growth of 11.6% compared to 2006; the highest of any province or territory. The growth rate in Yukon between 2011 and 2006 was 5.7 percentage points higher than the national growth rate of 5.9%.
- Population growth was not evenly distributed across Yukon; some communities grew while others shrank over the five-year period between 2006 and 2011. The fastest growing area was Tagish with an increase of 170 people, or 77.3%, while the area with the largest decline was Upper Liard with a decrease of 45 people, or 25.7%.
- In the fifty-year period, from 1961 to 2011, the total population in Yukon increased by 19,272 individuals, or 131.7%.
- Yukon's male to female ratio decreased from 127 males per 100 females in 1961 to 101 males per 100 females in 2011.
- As a percentage of the total population, all age groups 45 years and over have seen substantial increases. Overall, the proportion of these age groups has increased by 27.7%. This increase in older adults is attributable, in part, to the aging of the "Baby Boom" generation. A similar trend is occurring in the provinces and territories across Canada.

Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2011 and 1961



Median Age of the Population, Canada and Yukon 1961 to 2011



- The median age in Yukon increased 13.5 years, from 25.6 years in 1961 to 39.1 years in 2011. Nationally, the median age increased 14.3 years over the same period.

The median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older and the other half is younger. An increase in the median age may result from, among other factors, a lower fertility rate, an increase in life expectancy and the aging of a significant proportion of the population.

Population by Age Group

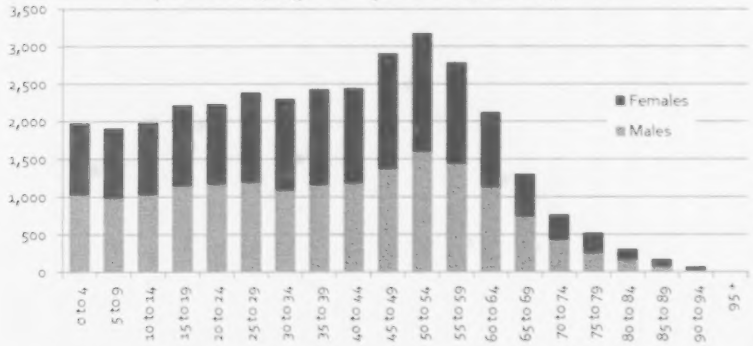
Population by Age Group, Yukon and Communities, 2011

	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over
Beaver Creek	105	20	5	25	5	15	15	10	5
Burwash Landing	90	15	15	5	15	20	15	10	0
Carcross	55	10	5	5	15	15	5	0	0
Carcross	290	45	25	40	40	50	50	30	0
Carmacks	500	120	70	65	65	85	55	25	10
Dawson	1,320	195	145	245	185	250	185	90	15
Faro	345	50	35	40	25	85	65	55	0
Haines Junction	590	110	70	60	90	105	85	70	5
Ibex Valley	345	55	40	45	40	75	60	30	5
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	1,070	150	120	125	130	225	210	95	10
Marsh Lake	620	65	40	50	55	135	155	100	10
Mayo	225	35	35	15	30	60	30	20	10
Mt. Lorne	410	65	25	40	65	90	90	20	0
Old Crow	245	55	25	40	25	40	35	15	5
Pelly Crossing	340	60	55	40	50	60	30	30	10
Tagish	395	45	15	30	20	95	90	85	10
Teslin	120	30	10	20	15	20	10	10	5
Teslin Post 13	135	25	10	15	25	15	20	15	0
Upper Liard	130	15	15	5	20	45	15	20	5
Watson Lake	800	145	100	80	100	140	145	85	15
Whitehorse	23,275	4,210	3,275	3,410	3,485	3,950	3,050	1,545	355
Whitehorse, Unorganized	290	50	30	25	50	70	55	5	0
Yukon, Unorganized	1,690	225	205	175	215	355	335	150	25
Yukon	**33,895**	**5,865**	**4,435**	**4,670**	**4,865**	**6,080**	**4,895**	**2,565**	**530**
Whitehorse Area[1]	26,025	4,590	3,530	3,700	3,830	4,550	3,635	1,805	390

[1] Whitehorse Area is the Whitehorse census agglomeration (CA), which includes the census subdivisions of Ibex Valley, Lake Labarge 2, Macpherson-Grizzly Valley, Marsh Lake, Mt. Lorne, Whitehorse, and Whitehorse Unorganized.

- In 2011, 76.8% of Yukon population lived in Whitehorse (census agglomeration), while 23.2% lived in other communities.
- Of those who lived outside of the Whitehorse area, 16.8% lived in Dawson, 10.2% lived in Watson Lake (CSD), and 7.5% lived in Haines Junction.

Population by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2011

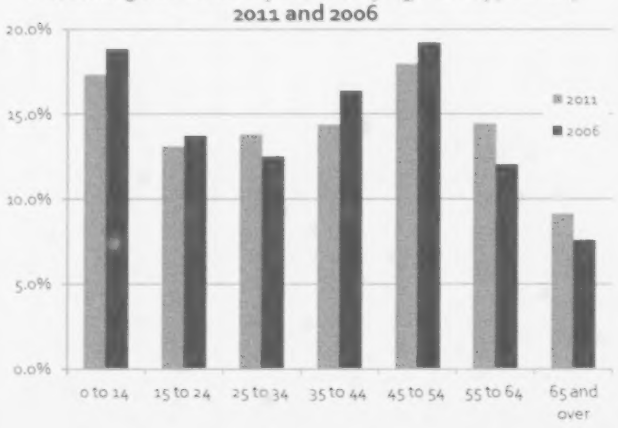


- In 2011, 17.3% of Yukon's population were under 15 years, compared with a national percentage of 16.7%. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the total Yukon population under 15 decreased by 1.5 percentage points, from 18.8% in 2006 to 17.3% in 2011.
- The proportion of the total population that was of working age (15 to 64 years) remained stable between 2006 and 2011, at around 73.6%. This was the highest proportion among the provinces and territories. Nationally, the proportion remained almost stable over the last few censuses at around 68.5%.
- Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the senior population (aged 65 and over) in Yukon increased by 1.6 percentage points. This age group grew from 7.5% of the total population in 2006 to 9.1% in 2011. Nationally, in 2011 the senior population made up 14.8% of the total population.

- The overall dependency ratio in Yukon for 2011 was the lowest of any province or territory at 36 per 100 working age people.
- The highest overall dependency ratios were found in Nunavut at 56 per 100 and Saskatchewan at 52 per 100. Nationally, the dependency ratio was 46 per 100.

The dependency ratio is the ratio of those typically not in the labour force (population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) to the working age population (15 to 64 years). The higher the dependency ratio, the greater the reliance on the working age population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent.

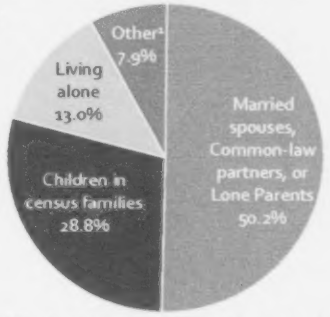
Percentage of Total Population by Age Group, Yukon, 2011 and 2006



Living Arrangements

- In 2011, 33,320 Yukoners were living in private households; of those:
  - 79.1% were part of a census family, either as a spouse, a common-law partner, a parent or a child;
  - 13.0% lived alone; and
  - 7.9% lived in other[1] living arrangements.
- Yukon had the second-highest rate of persons living alone in Canada, next only to Quebec (14.2%). Nationally, 11.2% of the population lived alone.
- Compared to the 2006 Census, the share of Yukon's total population living as children in census families dropped by 1.7 percentage points, from 30.6% in 2006 to 28.8% in 2011.
- Over the same period, the proportion of the population living alone and in other[1] living arrangements increased by 1.4 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively.

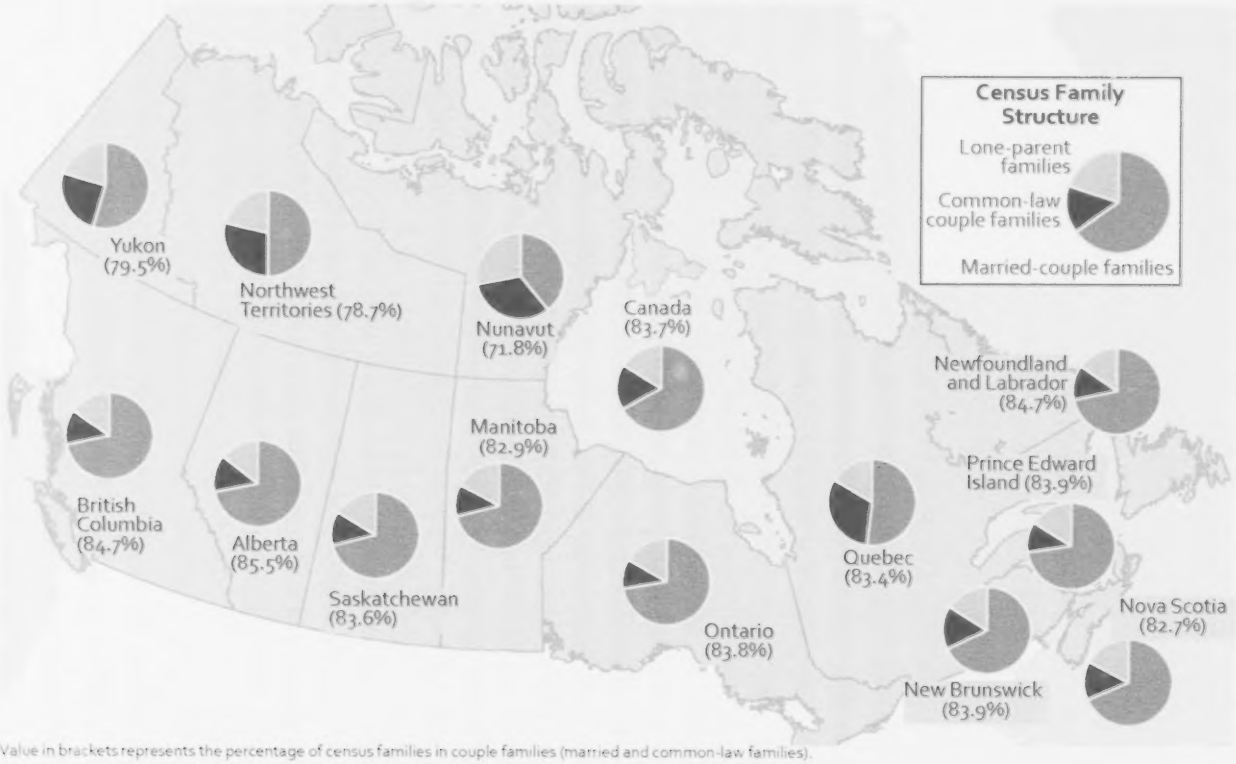
Living Arrangements, Yukon, 2011



[1] Other living arrangements includes persons not in families, living with relatives or non-relatives.

Census Family Structure

Census Family Structures, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Value in brackets represents the percentage of census families in couple families (married and common-law families).

- In 2011, there were 9,335 census families in Yukon, 79.5% of which were couple-families, and 20.5% were lone-parent families.
- Of the Yukon couple-families, 68.5% were married, and 31.5% were common-law.
- Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of census families that were married-couples decreased by 2.3 percentage points, from 53.9% in 2006 to 51.6% in 2011. Over the same period, common-law couple families and lone-parent families increased by 0.8 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively.
- Yukon had the third-highest rate of lone-parent families in Canada, after Nunavut (28.2%) and Northwest Territories (21.4%).
- The majority (72.6%) of the lone-parent families in Yukon were female parent families.
- Yukon had the second-highest percentage of male lone-parent families (27.4%) of all lone-parent families, only after Nunavut (28.9%).

Marital Status

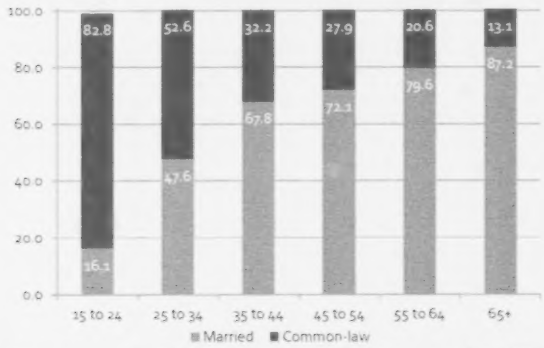
Marital Status, Yukon and Canada, 2011

	Yukon		Canada	
	#	%	#	%
Total - Population 15 years and over	28,035	100.0%	27,869,345	100.0%
Married or living with a common-law partner	15,260	54.4%	16,084,490	57.7%
Married (and not separated)	10,540	37.6%	12,941,965	46.4%
Living common-law	4,720	16.8%	3,142,525	11.3%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	12,770	45.6%	11,784,855	42.3%
Single (never legally married)	8,870	31.6%	7,816,045	28.0%
Separated	815	2.9%	698,245	2.5%
Divorced	2,080	7.4%	1,686,035	6.0%
Widowed	1,010	3.6%	1,584,525	5.7%

- In Yukon, 54.4% of the population aged 15 and over were either married (37.6%) or living with a common-law partner (16.8%).
- The remaining 45.6% not married and not living with a common-law partner included: single and never legally married (31.6%); separated (2.9%); divorced (7.4%); and widowed (3.6%).
- In Yukon, the majority of all marriages and partnerships were with opposite-sex. Of those who were in same-sex marriages or partnerships, 60 people were married spouses, and 85 were common-law partners.
- In Yukon, the majority of all same-sex marriages and partnerships were among females. Of the 60 same-sex married spouses, 66.7% were females, and 33.3% were males. Of the 85 same-sex common-law partners, 76.5% were females, and 23.5% were males.

Living Arrangement of Couples

Living Arrangements of Couples, Yukon, 2011

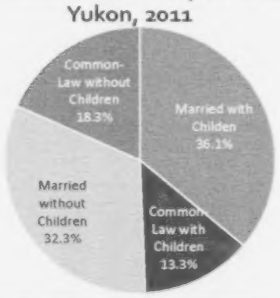


- In 2011, 14,835 Yukoners aged 15 and over in private households lived with a spouse or common-law partner, representing 52.9% of the total population aged 15 and over in private households in 2011.
- The proportion of those living with a spouse or partner peaked for both sexes in the 45 to 54 age bracket, at 27.4% for women and 25.7% for men.
- The 2011 Census counted 4,680 people in Yukon, aged 15 and over who lived in a common-law partnership. This represented 16.8% of all people, aged 15 and over, up from 16.1% in 2006 and 15.7% in 2001.

Share of Children in Couple Families

- Of the couple families in Yukon, 49.4% were with children, while 50.7% were without children at home.
- Of all married couples, 52.8% had children, while 42.1% of all common-law couples had children.
- Compared to the 2006 Census, the total number of couple families in Yukon in 2011 increased by 12.3%.
- Between 2006 and 2011, of the couple family types, married couples with children increased at the slowest rate (1.7%) while common-law couples without children increased at the fastest rate (27.7%).

Share of Children in Couple Families, Yukon, 2011



Couple Families with Children at Home

- Of the 3,385 couples with children under 25 at home in Yukon in 2011, 84.2% were intact families, and 15.8% were stepfamilies. Nationally, 12.6% of couples with children under 25 at home were stepfamilies.

Couple Families with Children at Home, Yukon, 2011

	All Couple Families	Married Couples	Common-Law Couples	Married Couples	Common-Law Couples
Total Couples with Children	3,385	2,460	930	72.7%	27.5%
Intact families	2,850	2,215	630	77.7%	22.1%
Stepfamilies	535	240	295	44.9%	55.1%
Simple Stepfamilies	305	115	190	37.7%	62.3%
Complex Stepfamilies	235	130	105	55.3%	44.7%

- Of the 535 stepfamiles in Yukon, 57.0% were simple while 43.9% were complex stepfamilies.
- Compared to intact families, a smaller share of stepfamilies were married couples. In 2011, 44.9% of stepfamilies were married compared to 77.7% of intact families. Complex stepfamilies were more likely to be married couples (55.3%) than were simple stepfamilies (33.7%). Common-law couple families were the least likely to be intact (22.1%).

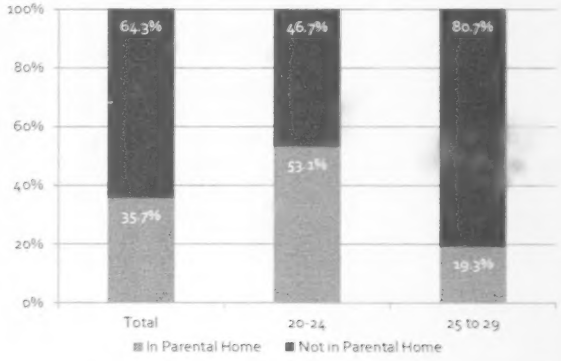
Age Group of Children at Home

Census Families with Children Under 25, Yukon, 2006 and 2011

	2011 Counts	2006 Counts	% Change (2006 to 2011)
Total	**5,025**	**4,875**	**3.1**
Couple Families	3,385	3,365	0.6
Married Couples	2,460	2,490	-1.2
Common-Law Couples	925	875	5.7
Lone-parent Families	1,640	1,510	8.6
Female Parent	1,190	1,115	6.7
Male Parent	450	395	13.9

- In 2011, 5,025 census families had children at home under 25 years of age. Of those, 67.4% lived with two parents (49.0% in married-couple families, and 18.4% in common-law couple families) while 32.6% lived with lone parents.
- A greater proportion of children under 25 lived in married couple families nationally (61.6%) than in Yukon (49.0%).
- The majority (72.6%) of those who lived in lone parent families were headed by a female.
- Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of families with children at home under 25 years of age decreased 1.6 percentage points, from 69.0% in 2006 to 67.4% in 2011.
- In 2011, 125 children under 25 years of age lived with at least one grandparent. This figure remained relatively unchanged from 2006. This represented 2.5% (2.7% in 2006) of all children in 2011 that lived in a skip-generation home.
- In Yukon, 35.7% of young adults, aged 20 to 29 lived in their parental home; much lower than the national average (42.3%).
- Young men, aged 20 to 29, were more likely to live in the parental home (40.2%) than were young women (31.0%).
- Of adults in Yukon in their early twenties (20 to 24), 53.1% lived with their parents, while 19.3% of those in their late twenties (25 to 29) did so. This compares nationally at 59.3% and 25.2%, respectively.

Percentage of Young Adults (20 to 29) Living in the Parental Home, Yukon, 2011



Household Types and Sizes

- The 2011 Census counted 14,120 households in Yukon, an increase of 11.9% from the 2006 Census.
- The percentage of Yukon households in 2011 that were comprised of couples without children (27.2%) exceeded the percentage of couples with children (23.1%).
- The 2011 Census also counted more one-person households (4,330) than couple households with children (3,260) in Yukon. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of one-person households increased 11.0%.

Household Types, Yukon, 2011

	2011 Counts	% Distribution	% Change (2006 to 2011)
Total Households	**14,120**	**100.0**	**11.9**
One-family Households	8,820	62.5	10.0
Couples with Children	3,260	23.1	-0.9
Couples without Children	3,835	27.2	22.3
Lone-parent Families	1,725	12.2	8.5
Other Households	5,300	37.5	..
One-person	4,330	30.7	11.0
Multiple Family	255	1.8	59.4
Other	715	5.1	32.4

- The proportion of multiple family households in Yukon has increased substantially since both the 2006 (up 59.4%) and 2001 (up 88.9%) censuses.

Size of Private Households, Yukon, 1961 to 2011

- Over the forty-year period from 1971[1] to 2011, Yukon household became smaller, with the average number of persons per household falling from and average of 3.4 in 1971 to 2.4 persons per household in 2011.
- In Yukon, the proportion of private households with one person increased from 11.9% in 1961 to 25.0% of all private households in 2011.
- Between 1961 and 2011, the percentage of private households with five or more persons declined. In 2011, only 15.4% of all private households had five or more persons, a decrease of 22.9 percentage points compared to 1961 when 38.3% of private households had five or more persons.

[1] Data on the average number of persons per household is only available from 1971.

Household Types

Household Types, Yukon, 2011

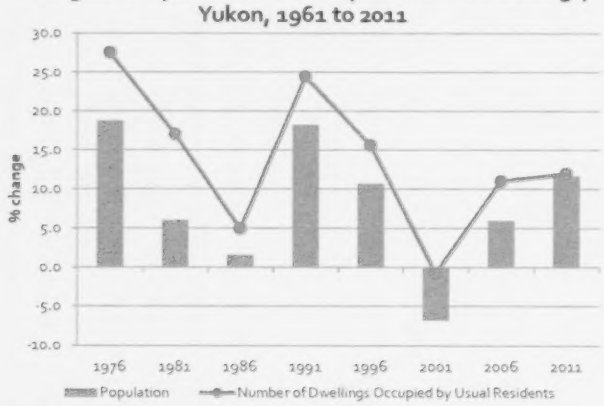
	Total Dwellings	Single-Detached House	Movable Dwelling	Semi-Detached House	Row House	Duplex	Apartment (< five storeys)	Other Single-Attached House
Total Households	**14,115**	**9,165**	**1,220**	**990**	**565**	**480**	**1,625**	**70**
Census Family Households	9,075	6,585	750	640	315	250	500	30
One-family Households	8,090	5,855	685	585	270	215	460	30
Couple Family Households	6,605	5,020	520	395	155	180	310	20
Without Children	3,340	2,485	290	160	75	90	230	15
With Childen	3,265	2,535	235	230	85	90	85	5
Lone-parent Family Households	1,480	830	165	190	115	35	145	5
Other Family Households[1]	985	730	65	60	45	40	40	0
Non-Census Family Households	5,040	2,575	470	345	250	230	1,120	45
One-person Households	4,330	2,240	385	275	190	190	1,015	40
Two-or-more-person Households	710	335	85	70	60	40	105	10

- The most common of the 14,115 private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Yukon in 2011, were single-detached houses (64.9%), followed by apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys (11.5%) and movable dwellings (8.6%).
- Couple families with children were the most common occupants of single-detached houses in Yukon (27.7%), while couple families without children were the most common occupants of apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys (14.2%).

Occupied Private Dwellings

- Between 2006 and 2011, the number of dwellings occupied by usual residents in Yukon increased by 11.9%, the highest rate of growth among the provinces and territories.
- For the first time in the last 40 years[1], the intercensal (quinquennial) growth rate for the number of dwellings occupied by usual residents exceeded the population growth rate by less than one percentage point.
- The compound intercensal (quinquennial) growth rate of occupied private dwellings was 13.6% between 1971[1], when there were 5,096 dwellings occupied by usual residents, and 2011, when there were 14,120 dwellings occupied by usual residents.

Changes in Population and Occupied Private Dwellings, Yukon, 1961 to 2011

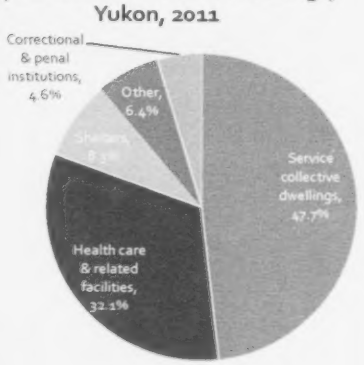


[1] Data on private dwellings occupied by usual residents is only available from 1971.

Collective Dwellings

- Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the number of collective dwellings in Yukon decreased by 40, or 32.0%, the highest rate of decline among the provinces and territories.
- Over the same period, the proportion of the Yukon population living in collective dwellings has remained relatively stable, decreasing 0.2 percentage points, from 1.8% of the total population in 2001 to 1.6% in 2011.
- In 2011, 545 Yukoners lived in 85 collective dwellings, 59.6% of which were males, and 40.4% were females.
- Almost half (47.7%) of the population living in collective dwellings stayed in service collective dwellings (includes lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels and other establishments with temporary accommodation services, and other service collective dwellings, such as school residences and campgrounds).

Population in Collective Dwellings, Yukon, 2011

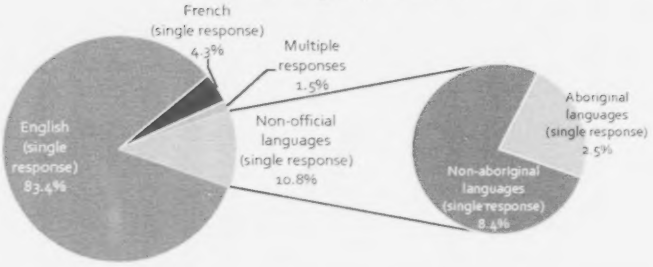


- Of those who lived in collective dwellings in Yukon, the type varied by age cohort:
  - Other service collective dwellings (such as school residences, training centre residences, campgrounds, and parks) were most common among those under 25 years of age (50.0%);
  - Hotels, motels, and other establishments with temporary accommodations were most common among the 25 to 44 (40.6%) and 45 to 64 (59.3%) age groups; and
  - Nursing homes, chronic care and long-term care hospitals were most common among the 65+ age group (71.9%).

Mother Tongue

- In 2011, 28,065 Yukoners (83.4%) reported English as their sole mother tongue (single response), a drop from 84.9% in 2006 and 86.2% in 2001.
- More than one mother tongue was reported by 1.5% of the Yukon population.
- In 2011, 3,625 individuals, or 10.8% of the non-institutional Yukon population, listed a non-official language as their only mother tongue. Of those, 23.0% reported an aboriginal language and 77.0% a non-aboriginal language as their only mother tongue.

Mother Tongues, Yukon, 2011


French (single response) 4.3%
Multiple responses 1.5%
English (single response) 83.4%
Non-official languages (single response) 10.8%
Aboriginal languages (single response) 2.5%
Non-aboriginal languages (single response) 8.4%

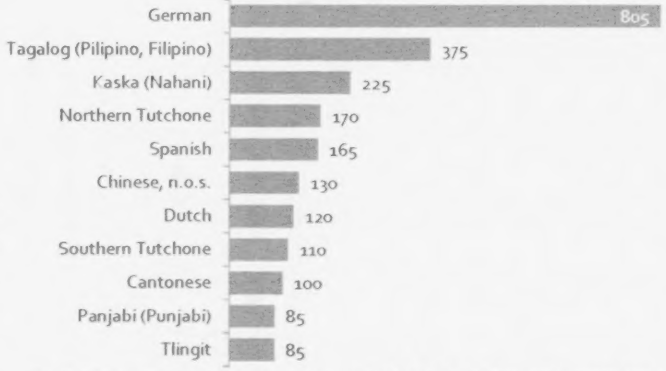
- Almost half (46.2%) of the non-institutional (single response) population of Upper Liard reported an aboriginal language as their mother tongue.

Mother Tongues and Knowledge of Official Languages, Yukon and Communities, 2011

	Total (single response)	English	French	Non-Official Language	Aboriginal Language	Non-Aboriginal Language	English	French	Non-Official Language
Beaver Creek	105	85	5	15	10	5	81.0%	4.8%	14.3%
Burwash Landing	80	60	0	20	15	5	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Carcross	285	250	15	20	10	10	87.7%	5.3%	7.0%
Carcross 4	50	50	0	0	5	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Carmacks	485	415	10	60	40	20	85.6%	2.1%	12.4%
Dawson	1,295	1,145	60	90	10	80	88.4%	4.6%	6.9%
Faro	345	285	20	40	5	35	82.6%	5.8%	11.6%
Haines Junction	590	480	15	95	50	45	81.4%	2.5%	16.1%
Ibex Valley	340	280	20	35	10	25	82.4%	5.9%	10.3%
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	1,055	890	65	100	5	95	84.4%	6.2%	9.5%
Marsh Lake	615	500	30	80	5	75	81.3%	4.9%	13.0%
Mayo	225	195	5	25	10	15	86.7%	2.2%	11.1%
Mt. Lorne	405	325	30	50	0	50	80.2%	7.4%	12.3%
Old Crow	245	195	0	50	45	5	79.6%	0.0%	20.4%
Pelly Crossing	330	260	0	65	65	0	78.8%	0.0%	19.7%
Tagish	385	295	20	70	10	60	76.6%	5.2%	18.2%
Teslin	115	95	0	20	5	15	82.6%	0.0%	17.4%
Teslin Post 13	125	100	0	20	25	0	80.0%	0.0%	16.0%
Upper Liard	130	65	0	60	60	0	50.0%	0.0%	46.2%
Watson Lake	795	710	15	70	20	50	89.3%	1.9%	8.8%
Whitehorse	22,725	19,505	1,015	2,210	175	2,035	85.8%	4.5%	9.7%
Whitehorse, Unorganized	285	230	20	35	0	35	80.7%	7.0%	12.3%
Yukon, Unorganized	1,630	1,340	75	210	95	115	82.2%	4.6%	12.9%
Yukon	**33,145**	**28,065**	**1,455**	**3,620**	**835**	**2,785**	**84.7%**	**4.4%**	**10.9%**
Whitehorse Area[1]	25,450	21,755	1,185	2,510	195	2,315	85.5%	4.7%	9.9%

[1] Whitehorse Area is the Whitehorse census agglomeration (CA), which includes the census subdivisions of Ibex Valley, Lake Labarge 1, Macpherson-Grizzly Valley, Marsh Lake, Mt. Lorne, Whitehorse, and Whitehorse Unorganized.

Top Non-Official Mother Tongues (single response), Yukon, 2011

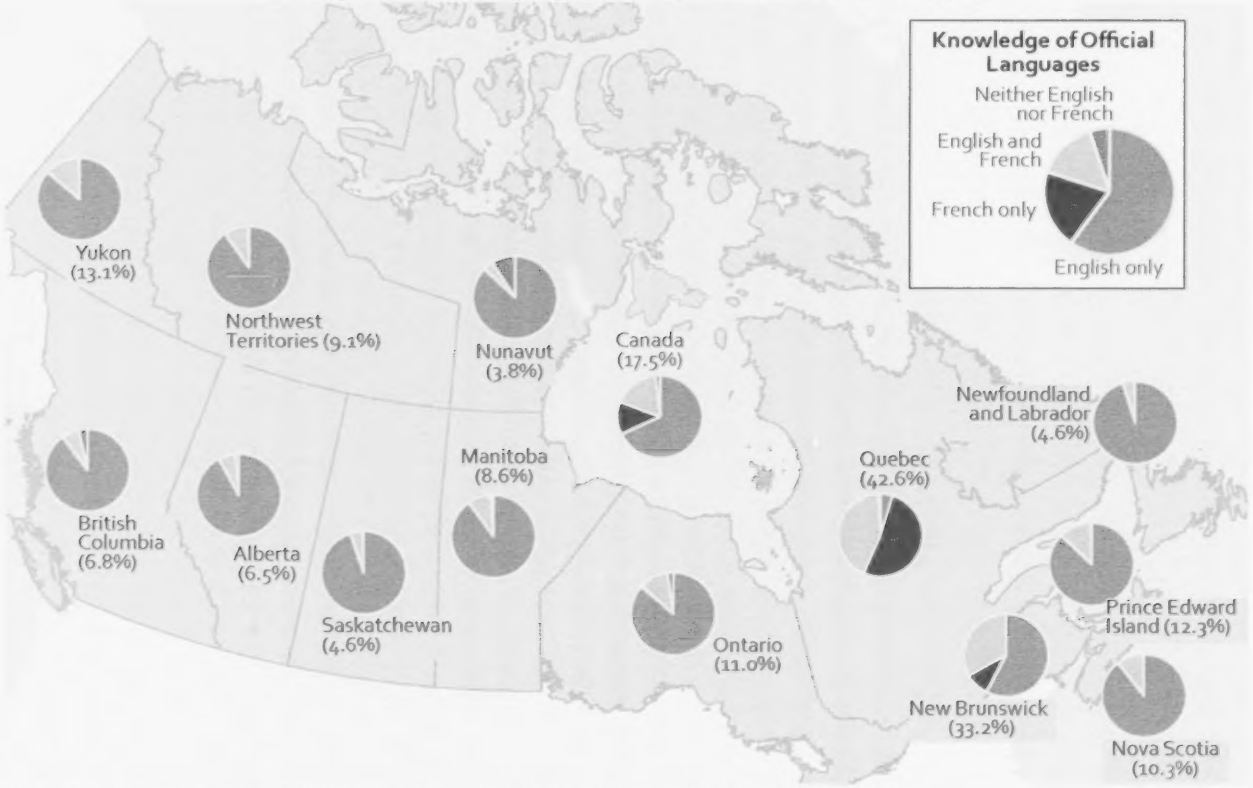


Chinese n.o.s. refers to respondents who reported 'Chinese' without further specification.

- Of the non-official languages, the most commonly reported mother tongues (single response) by Yukoners (excluding institutional residents) were:
  - German at 2.4%;
  - Tagalog (Philipino, Filipino) at 1.1%;
  - Kaska (Nanhani) at 0.7%; and
  - Northern Tutchone and Spanish, each at 0.5%.
- In 2011, Yukon's non-institutional population made up 0.1% of the total population in Canada, yet it was home to 0.2% of native German speakers in Canada and 0.1% of those who first spoke either Tagalog (Philipino, Filipino) or Dutch.
- Nationally, 56.9% of Canadians reported English as their sole mother tongue, 21.3% reported French, and 19.8% reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue. An additional 19.8% of Canadians reported more than one mother tongue.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Knowledge of Official Languages, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the non-institutional population who have knowledge of both English and French.

- Almost all (99.7%) Yukoners reported being able to converse in at least one of Canada's official languages in 2011: 86.3% in English only, 13.1% in both English and French, and 0.3% in French only.
- In every province and territory, more than 90.0% of the non-institutional population reported having knowledge of at least one of Canada's official languages. Overall, 98.2% of Canadians reported knowledge of at least one official language.
- A total of 4,510 Yukoners reported having knowledge of French, either as the only official language or in conjunction with English.
- At 13.1%, Yukon had the third highest rate of bilingualism (knowledge of English and French) in Canada, behind only Quebec (42.6%) and New Brunswick (33.2%).
- Bilingualism in Yukon was highest among those aged 10 to 14, with 25.8% of this population reporting having knowledge of both English and French, followed by those 30 to 34, with 17.7% reporting being bilingual.
- Between 2006 and 2011, the percentage of the Yukon population who had knowledge of both English and French increased by 1.7 percentage points (from 11.4% in 2006 to 13.1% in 2011). Nationally, the rate of bilingualism increased 0.1 percentage points over the same period (from 17.4% in 2006 to 17.5% in 2011).
- Among those in Yukon whose mother tongue was a non-official language only, 90.1% reported having knowledge of either English or French and 7.6% reported having knowledge of both English and French. An additional 2.6% reported having no knowledge of either of Canada's official languages.
- The highest percentages of Yukoners reporting knowledge of neither English nor French[1] occurred among those with a mother tongue of a Chinese language (18.2%), followed by Russian (8.3%), and Spanish (5.9%).
- At the other end of the spectrum, only 1.3% of Yukoners who reported a sole mother tongue of Tagalog (Philipino, Filipino) could not converse in either of Canada's official languages. This is likely due, in part, to English being one of the two official languages (the other being Tagalog) in the Philippines.

[1] Of languages with 50 or more total speakers in Yukon.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Knowledge of Official Languages, Yukon and Communities, 2011

	Total[1]	English Only	English & French	English Only	English & French
Beaver Creek	105	95	10	90.5%	9.5%
Burwash Landing	95	85	5	89.5%	5.3%
Carcross	290	265	25	91.4%	8.6%
Carcross 4	55	50	0	90.9%	0.0%
Carmacks	500	485	15	97.0%	3.0%
Dawson	1,320	1,165	150	88.3%	11.4%
Faro	345	320	25	92.8%	7.2%
Haines Junction	590	525	65	89.0%	11.0%
Ibex Valley	345	280	60	81.2%	17.4%
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	1,070	880	195	82.2%	18.2%
Marsh Lake	620	535	80	86.3%	12.9%
Mayo	225	215	10	95.6%	4.4%
Mt. Lorne	405	315	85	77.8%	21.0%
Old Crow	245	240	5	98.0%	2.0%
Pelly Crossing	340	335	5	98.5%	1.5%
Tagish	390	350	45	89.7%	11.5%
Teslin	120	115	10	95.8%	8.3%
Teslin Post 13	140	135	0	96.4%	0.0%
Upper Liard	130	135	0	100.0%	0.0%
Watson Lake	800	735	65	91.9%	8.1%
Whitehorse	23,035	19,550	3,325	84.9%	14.4%
Whitehorse, Unorganized	285	235	55	82.5%	19.3%
Yukon, Unorganized	1,690	1,515	170	89.6%	10.1%
Yukon	**33,655**	**29,050**	**4,420**	**86.3%**	**13.1%**
Whitehorse Area[2]	25,785	21,815	3,795	84.6%	14.7%

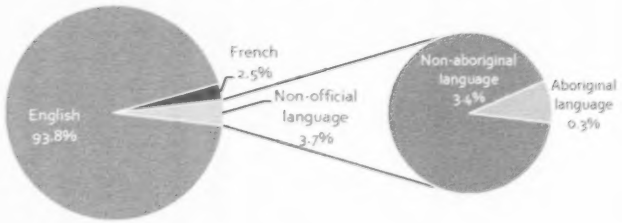
[1] Total includes 'French Only' and 'Neither English nor French' responses.
[2] Whitehorse Area is the Whitehorse census agglomeration (CA), which includes the census subdivisions of Ibex Valley, Lake Labarge 1, Macpherson-Grizzly Valley, Marsh Lake, Mt. Lorne, Whitehorse, and Whitehorse Unorganized.

- Knowledge of English and French was highest in the Mt. Lorne area with 21.0% of the population reporting having knowledge of both of Canada's official languages, followed by those in Whitehorse, Unorganized (19.3%) and Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (18.2%).
- In Whitehorse (census subdivision), 90 people, or 0.4% of the population, reported having knowledge of neither English nor French, while 75 people, or 0.3% of the population in this area, reported having knowledge of French only.

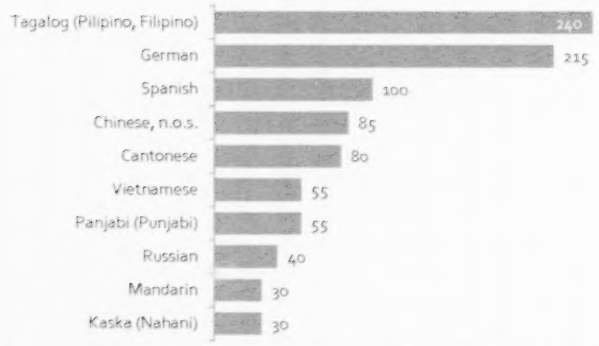
Home Languages

- In 2011, almost all (98.3%) Yukoners reported only one home language (single response).
- The share of the Yukon population speaking only a non-official language at home has been on the rise over the last 10 years. In 2011, 3.7% of non-institutional Yukoners reported speaking only a non-official language, an increase from 3.1% in 2006 and 2.4% in 2001.
- Of the 575 individuals in Yukon who reported having more than one home language (multiple response), 77.4% spoke both English and a non-official language, while only 19.1% spoke both English and French regularly at home.

Home Languages (single response), Yukon, 2011



Top Non-Official Home Languages (single response), Yukon, 2011



Chinese n.o.s. refers to respondents who reported 'Chinese' without further specification.

- Of the 1,240 individuals who reported speaking only a non-official language at home (single response), the most commonly reported languages were (excluding institutional residents):
  - Tagalog (Philipino, Filipino) at 19.4%;
  - German at 17.3%;
  - Spanish at 8.1%;
  - Chinese, n.o.s. at 6.9%; and
  - Cantonese at 6.5%.
- Nationally, 64.8% of non-institutional Canadians spoke English as their sole home language, 20.6% French, and 11.1% a non-official language only at home. An additional 3.5% of Canadians reported speaking more than one language regularly at home.

Concepts and Definitions

Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys: refers to a dwelling unit attached to other dwelling units, commercial units, or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.

Census family: refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family.

Children: blood, step or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their married spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Collective dwellings: refer to a dwelling used for commercial, institutional or communal purposes, such as a hotel, hospital or work camp. Collective dwellings may be occupied by usual residents or solely by foreign residents and/or by temporarily present persons.

Common-law: refers to two people living together as a couple but not legally married to each other.

Home language: refers to the language spoken most often (or on a regular basis) at home by the person at the time of the census.

Household: refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone.

Intercensal growth rate: refers to the rate of change between official census dates.

Institutional resident: refers to a person who lives in an institutional collective dwelling, such as a hospital, a nursing home or a jail.

Intact family: refers to a family in which all children are the biological and/or adopted children of both married spouse or of both common-law partners.

Knowledge of official languages: refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, French only, both English and French, or in neither English nor French.

Mobile home: refers to a single dwelling, designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved to a new location on short notice.

Mother tongue: refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Multiple-family household: refers to a household in which two or more census families occupy the same private dwelling.

Occupied private dwelling: refers to a set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently. In addition, a private dwelling must have a source of heat or power and must be an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements.

Row house: refers to one of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a townhouse or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below.

Single-detached house: refers to a single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (excepts its own garage or shed). A mobile home fixed permanently to a foundation is also classified as a single-detached house.

Semi-detached house: refers to one of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.

Stepfamily: refers to a family with at least one biological or adopted child of only one married spouse or common-law partner and whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.
A *simple stepfamily* is a couple family in which all children are biological or adopted children of one, and only one, married spouse or common-law partner whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.
A *complex stepfamily* consists of any of the following: (1) there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent; (2) there is at least once child of each parent; or (3) there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.

Skip-generation family: refers to a census family that consists of grandparents and grandchildren without the presence of parents in the home.

About the 2011 Census

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a census of every person in Canada. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable, demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone.

The 2011 Census was conducted in the provinces, territories, and for Canadians living abroad on May 10, 2011, it consisted of the same eight questions that appeared on the 2006 Census short-form, with the addition of two questions on language.

Differences may exist between 2011 Census counts and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates for common characteristics (e.g. population). Where differences do exist, preference should be given to the 2011 Census.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This procedure provides strong protection against disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortians when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of Census data. For more information see the 2011 Census Dictionary: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/98-301-X2011001-eng.pdf.

Changes to the 2011 Census

The most significant change to the 2011 Census was the federal government decision to conduct the 2011 Census as the short-form only, meaning the mandatory long-form questionnaire was not used. The 2011 Census consisted of the same eight questions that appeared on the 2006 Census short-form questionnaire (covering basic demographic topics such as age, sex, marital status, mother tongue and consent to future release of personal information), plus two additional language questions on knowledge of official languages and languages spoken at home that were previously asked only in the census long-form. Other information that was previously collected from the long-form was collected as part of the new voluntary National Household Survey (NHS).

A new introduction to the 2011 Census was a specific question on household relationships to determine the number of same-sex married couples. Statistics Canada's analysis of this data showed that the census results may overestimate this family type and marital status, therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

The 2011 Census also marked the first time that three language questions were asked of 100% of the population; previously language data came from the long-form questionnaire given to 20% of the population. Data on knowledge of official languages and first official language spoken are comparable to previous censuses, however data on mother tongue and home language were impacted by modifications made to the census. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data on mother tongue and home languages from the 2011 Census to data from earlier censuses. For more information about the factors affecting comparability of language results, see the publication "Methodology Document on the 2011 Census Language Data" http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/guides/98-314-x/98-314-x2011051-eng.pdf

Other Publications in this Series

- Aboriginal Peoples
- Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration
- Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity
- Income and Housing
- Population and Dwelling Counts

Information Sheet #C11-01
December 2013

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